DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Geographic News Bulletin

This bulletin is issued weekly by the Department of the Interior. The information in it is obtained from the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, Washington, D. C.

CONTENTS FOR WEEK OF APRIL 25, 1921

1. Smyrna: Asiatic Province of Ancient Greece.
2. Hudson Bay: Where U. S. Naval Balloonists Alighted.
3. Where Chinaware Comes From.
4. Jews and the World War.
5. Freiburg.

THE CARRIAGE, THE CAMEL TRAIN, THE GREEK PRIEST SEATED SERENELY ASTRIDE A DIMINUTIVE DONKEY, AND THE PEDESTRIANS ARE ALL TYPICAL OF MODERN SMYRNA

This city, like six others of Greece, the Aegean archipelago, and Asia Minor, lays claim to the distinction of being Homer's birthplace. The poet was once worshiped here in a magnificent building known as the Homereum.

Tear off along this line if desired

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Geographic News Bulletin

This bulletin is issued weekly by the Department of the Interior. The information in it is obtained from the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, Washington, D. C.

Smyrna: Asiatic Province of Ancient Greece

THE province of Smyrna, on the coast of Asia Minor, which was placed under Greek administration following the World War, has been the scene recently of fighting between Greek and Turkish Nationalist forces.

The basis for Greek claims to the Smyrna district in Asia Minor is put pithily in a statement which former Premier Venizelos of Greece is reported to have made to the supreme council of the Allies, "We seek no mandate; we seek to enter our home."

Smyrna and the remainder of the west coast of Asia Minor, which have been accepted as Turkish with little question for many generations, had a well-developed Greek civilization and culture when the ancestors of the Turks, half-civilized nomads, were still wandering with their flocks over the bleak steppes of central Asia.

Where Greek Art Originated

The portion of the province of Smyrna which has been occupied by Greek forces comprises roughly old Ionia, a country which was as purely Greek as Attica itself, and parts of Aeolis, another Greek country adjoining Ionia on the north. Greeks, possibly from Crete or other islands of the Aegean, are supposed to have settled in Ionia shortly after the Trojan War. The cities which they built in this favored land of sunny mountain slopes, fertile valleys, and good harbors were thriving and wealthy marts of trade and centers of culture eight hundred years or more before the time of Christ, when they are first heard of in recorded history.

Smyrna is one of the cities which claims to be the birthplace of Homer, and tradition even points out a cave near the city in which he is said to have composed many of his poems. Sappho was born in Asiatic Greece and maintained a school in one of its cities. Sculpture, painting, and practically every phase of the Greek art which has delighted later generations and served as their models had their beginning in Asiatic Ionia, and flourished there before coming to full flower in Athens and the other cities of European Greece. Ephesus, where that world wonder, the temple of Diana, stood, was not far from the present city of Smyrna, and a dozen more of the great cities of the early Greeks were nearby.

Half of Present Population Greek

After a period of independence Ionia continued to flourish as a country of predominant Greek culture and marked commercial importance under the suzerainty first of Lydia, the country of the famous Crœsus, and later, Persia. Again wholly Greek, it was associated with Athens at the height of that city's power, and then accepted the leadership of Alexander. A prosperous period as a Græco-Roman province and a long era under the Greek Empire of Byzantium followed before the Turk first gained control, a century or so before the fall of Constantinople. Even following the incorporation of the Smyrna district into the Turkish Empire, more than 500 years ago, it remained largely Greek in popu-

UMI

THE SCHWABENTHOR IN FREIBURG, NOT FAR FROM STRASSBURG, GERMANY

This city is ideally located. Here came many of the retired men of prominence of North Germany to spend their declining years in peace and quiet

Tear off along this line if desired

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Geographic News Bulletin

This bulletin is issued weekly by the Department of the Interior. The information in it is obtained from the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, Washington, D. C.

Hudson Bay: Where U. S. Naval Balloonists Alighted

IN coming to earth near Moose Factory, at the southernmost point of Hudson Bay, pilots of the United States naval balloon which in the closing days of 1920 was blown from New York City to the frozen north in relatively a few hours, stumbled on a country rich in the history and traditions of the picturesque old Hudson Bay Company.

Henry Hudson—"Hendrik" Hudson to his Dutch employers—was responsible, strangely enough, for putting on the map both the starting and ending point of the recent chance balloon trip. In 1609 he anchored his famous *Half Moon* close to the present location of New York's Goddess of Liberty, and the following year, still searching for the elusive Northwest Passage, he sailed into Hudson Bay and followed its eastern shore south to near the present Moose Factory.

The End of Hudson's Dream

It was there in James Bay, the shallow southern arm of Hudson Bay, that Henry Hudson suffered the keenness of disappointment that can come only to the world's great dreamers. His dream was to find a passage to the "South Sea," and therefore a short cut to India. When he sailed into Hudson Bay and found that it was a great body of water, he was sure his dream was about to be realized. But when he reached the shallow James Bay and, nosing across, found that there was a west coast to the great expanse of water, his dream came to an end.

It was on the shores of James Bay that Hudson and his surly crew wintered following his discovery, and only a short distance to the north that the great explorer met his tragic end in the spring, when, bound by mutineers, he was set adrift in a small boat with a handful of sick men to perish.

Company Given Right to Make War

"The Company of Gentlemen Adventurers Trading to Hudson's Bay," which carved dominion for Great Britain across North America, established its first post near Moose Factory soon after King Charles II signed its charter in 1670 and blithely made its members "true and absolute lords" of three-quarters of a continent, vested them with trading monopolies, rights to pass laws and impose punishments, and even gave them power to make war on non-Christian peoples. During the three and a half centuries since that time Moose Factory has remained one of the important posts of the Hudson Bay Company, gathering a rich harvest of furs. It was the scene of many raids and counter raids in the early days between the French and the company's employees.

Hudson Bay is one of the most characteristic features on the map of North America, standing out as strikingly as the Gulf of Mexico and covering almost as great an area. Though it falls far short of furnishing a passage to the "South Sea," as the early explorers hoped, its westernmost coast is on the very center-line

UMI

lation. Before the World War fully half the quarter million inhabitants of the city of Smyrna were Greeks.

The modern province of Smyrna is the most favored of all the provinces of Asia Minor. It contains three of the most considerable rivers of the country, including the Meander, whose serpentine course has given the English language an expressive verb. Fertile soil and temperate climate have added to the region's attractions, while the possession of a port and city—the city of Smyrna—unequaled by any other in Asia Minor has contributed another immeasurably important asset. Though imperfectly tilled during its control by Turkey, the province of Smyrna has nevertheless been noted for its fine fruits. For a long time it has furnished the best figs and raisins which reach the markets of Europe.

Poets and travelers have sung and told of the beauties of the city of Smyrna throughout the ages. The nucleus nestles in the lowlands about its harbor, and behind the city rises tier above tier against the neighboring highlands. Unlike many cities that have survived for long ages, Smyrna has retained the same name from the dawn of history. This city should be dear to the heart of the modern feminist, for it took its name from an Amazon who is reputed to have played an important part in its early life.

Tear off along this line if desired

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Geographic News Bulletin

This bulletin is issued weekly by the Department of the Interior. The information in it is obtained from the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, Washington, D. C.

Where Chinaware Comes From

(This is one of a series of bulletins on "Where Our Imports Come From")

CHING-TEH-CHEN, possibly a stranger city to the average American, needs only this introduction: "It is the home of chinaware." It is the subject of the following communication to the National Geographic Society from Frank B. Lenz:

"The greatest industrial city of China is not one of the treaty ports, where the direct influence of Western progress is constantly felt, but a bustling interior city of Kiangsi Province—Ching-teh-chen. This is the famous porcelain and pottery center of the nation—indeed, it is the original home of the porcelain industry of the world.

"There are few cities in America or Europe that are so completely given over to a single industry as this one.

What Chinaware Is

"Chinaware! What does the word connote? It is simply a ware made of clay and named for the country that first produced it. Whether it be a green tile from a temple roof, a dish, a vase, or a painted ornament from a wealthy Celestial's home, it all has a traceable connection with Ching-teh-chen. With the Chinese, Ching-teh-chen and porcelain are synonymous.

"Ching-teh-chen ('Town of Scenic Virtue') is one of the four largest towns (as distinguished from cities) of China. Technically, it is a town, because it has no wall. In reality it is a busy industrial city of 300,000 people, two-thirds of whom are engaged in the manufacture and sale of porcelain. Romantically, it is a city to stir men's souls. Longfellow, in his 'Keramos,' speaks of it.

"The geographical location of Ching-teh-chen is not accidental. It became the pottery center of the country centuries ago because of the enormous quantities of excellent clay in the district around Po Yang Lake. More than a dozen kinds of excellent clay are found in the neighborhood of the lake.

"Bone" and "Flesh" of Porcelain

"Two very descriptive words are used by the Chinese in reference to the composition of porcelain—'c'hi ku', or porcelain bone, and 'c'hi ro,' or porcelain flesh. The former gives strength and brittleness to a vase or bowl, while the latter adds resiliency and toughness. Unless these clays are mixed in the right proportions, the vessels will either sag or crack when placed in the furnace.

"Technically, the 'bone' clay is kaolin, or China clay. It is an infusible substance derived from decomposed feldspar or granite. The 'flesh' clay is a white, fusible material formed from a mixture of feldspar and quartz.

"All of these clays are hauled to Ching-teh-chen in the form of soft white

UMI

of the continent. Much of the surrounding territory of the bay is unexplored wilderness. This is especially true of the eastern coast toward Labrador.

May Become American Baltic

On the west coast are Port Churchill, the bay's best port, and about a hundred miles to the south, Port Nelson. Both these ports are to be connected by railroads with Winnipeg and the wheat and cattle country to the west. Sailing vessels ply Hudson Bay between July 15 and October 1, and steamers for a slightly longer period. When the railroads increase the importance of the Hudson Bay ports it is believed that ice-crushing ships will make possible the shipping of cargoes between June 15 and November 1. By the Hudson Bay route Edmonton, Alberta, is 1,000 miles nearer Liverpool than by the Montreal route.

Moose Factory, at the southernmost reaches of Hudson Bay, though isolated from the settled part of Canada by forests and swamps in summer and frozen wastes in winter, is only about as far from New York as Chicago. The distance from Ottawa to Moose Factory is about equal to that from New York to Pittsburgh.

Tear off along this line if desired

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Geographic News Bulletin

This bulletin is issued weekly by the Department of the Interior. The information in it is obtained from the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, Washington, D. C.

Jews and the World War

THE growing development of Palestine under its administration as a Jewish homeland renews interest in the part played by Jews in the late war and how the war affected them. In a communication to the National Geographic Society, former President William Howard Taft says:

"One-half the Jews of the world have had to bear its miseries, its cruelties, its sufferings. They lived in the theater of war between Russia and Germany and Austria. In this region, almost without ceasing, the campaign continued. The Russians laid waste the country in order to embarrass their pursuing enemies, and between the two armies the population, of which the Jews were a large part, suffered untold horrors.

Cultivated Good-Will of Oppressed Peoples

"As soon as the war came on, as soon as mobilizations were initiated, Germany and Austria on the one hand, and Russia on the other, vied with each other in a cultivation of the good-will of the Poles and the Jews.

"Russia promised that an autonomous Poland would be created from all three of the incomplete tribal districts of the partitioned kingdom. Some of the leaders of the Austrian government announced an intention of giving autonomy to Galicia.

"When the war came to an end, tremendous governmental changes occurred in the countries where the Jews are so greatly congested.

"The dreadful destruction of life, the necessity for rehabilitation of these countries where the war raged with such violence and destruction, must necessarily give greater economic value to every man who survives. The loyalty which the Jews have shown to their respective governments in these countries under a most trying ordeal ought to impress their governments with the claim that they make to equal treatment.

"While it is true that in the past much of the cruelty to the Jews has been immediately prompted by popular prejudice, nevertheless it is also true that, with the increase of popular control in all countries, their condition has ultimately been much improved. A war like the late one, which must be carried on by the people, increases their ultimate power.

What the Jew May Mean to Russia

"If education and opportunity and freedom and equality are extended to them in the next generation, the traits to which objection has sometimes been made will become less and less conspicuous, and Russia's great domain, which needs people of energy, people of keenness, people of enterprise, people experienced in trade, people of financial genius, will find a benefit in the presence of the Jews.

"From the East End of New York and through centers of population in this country where Jews are gathered, by the million and hundreds of thousands, come the youth of the race who soon manifest a spirit of Americanism and get on.

UMI

bricks by small, flat-bottomed boats. Thousands of Chinese boatmen are engaged in this work.

"After the clays are thoroughly cleansed, sifted, and refined they are kneaded together in varying proportions, usually by a barefooted boy, until they are ready for the potter. The wet lump of clay is then placed on the knob of the potter's wheel.

The Potter's Wheel

"The potter's wheel, which was invented by the Chinese, is a huge circular machine, about four feet in diameter, made of heavy timbers to lend it momentum. It rests on a perpendicular axis in a slight depression, or pit, into which water and debris rapidly drain.

"The potter is perched above the wheel, with one foot on either side, in order to allow sufficient space for the movement of his hands. After revolving the wheel swiftly with a short pole, he deftly and with mechanical precision fashions a plate, bowl, or vase. After years of practice he can estimate to within a hair's breadth the proper size.

"The piece is then removed and placed on a long tray in front of the potter, where it awaits the next artisan. Handles and other decorations, made in molds, are added, and then the whole is scraped smooth and allowed to dry until it is ready for the next process—the under-glaze decoration.

"Several basic colors, like blue and red, can be painted on under the glaze. The glaze is next applied in various ways—by dipping, by blowing on with a tube, or by sprinkling. After the mark has been added the piece is ready for the furnace."

Used by permission of National Geographic Society, © 1921

PACKING PORCELAIN IN RICE STRAW TO BE SHIPPED TO AMERICA

The firm exporting the largest quantity of porcelain and pottery from Ching-teh-chen is a New York concern. Each piece is carefully packed by hand in rice straw before being packed in large boxes.

Tear off along this line if desired

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Geographic News Bulletin

This bulletin is issued weekly by the Department of the Interior. The information in it is obtained from the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, Washington, D. C.

Freiburg

FREIBURG was one of the German cities in which armed communists seized government buildings recently. This little city appeared in the war news back in 1917 when British aviators bombed it in reprisal for the sinking of an English hospital ship by a German submarine.

Freiburg was one of the most prosperous commercial centers in what was the grand duchy of Baden before the war, and has enjoyed its prosperity for many centuries, thanks to the fact that it was situated on the trade road which in early medieval times ran by the Hollenpass, between the valleys of the Danube and the Rhine. It is still the chief trade center of the Black Forest region, and is also an important manufacturing community, its products being buttons, glassware, leather, chemicals, starch, scientific and musical instruments, silk thread, beer and wines.

River Waters Flow Through Streets

The city, which had a population of more than 75,000 at the beginning of the World War, is situated on the banks of the River Dreisam, whose waters flow in open channels through the streets, giving them a fresh and cool appearance in the summer time. Eleven miles to the west flows the Rhine. Above the town towers the Schlossberg, one of the heights of the Black Forest Range, which is crowned by the ruins of two massive castles destroyed by the French in 1744.

The two things of which Freiburg citizens are most proud are the Ludivico Albertina University, founded more than four and a half centuries ago by the Austrian Archduke Albert VI, and the beautiful twelfth century cathedral or minster, one of the finest gothic edifices in Germany, with a tower which is without a rival, of its architectural type, in all Europe.

The university at the beginning of the war had more than 2,500 students enrolled and boasted a library of more than 270,000 volumes. According to the German reports, the anatomy building of this institution was badly damaged by the British bombing raid during the war.

Could Not Settle With Creditor Who Purchased Freedom

The history of Freiburg goes back to the latter half of the eleventh century. It is supposed to have been founded by one of the dukes of Zahringen, in whose possession it remained until the first quarter of the thirteenth century, when the line became extinct and it fell into the hands of the Urach family, from whom the Freiburgers, after trying in vain to rid themselves by force, finally purchased their freedom for 20,000 silver marks. No sooner had they succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the old master, however, than they became involved with a new, for they were unable to settle with the creditor who had advanced the purchase price of their freedom. The city now passed into the hands of the Hapsburgs, under whose dominance it remained for more than four centuries.

UMI

"They succeed in trade, they succeed in the professions, they succeed in business, and they move their homes to less crowded districts and acquire all the taste and views and fashions of their fellow-countrymen.

"They cultivate little or no solidarity in politics, and they manifest a disposition to disintegrate as a community. They retain a loyalty to the race, but not a strict adherence to the ceremonial, and they intermarry with Gentiles.

"A number of modern books written by Jews deplore this fact. They fear that Israel will be swallowed up in the nations. They are an excellent, law-abiding part of our population.

Have Won Renown in Many Fields

"The Jews of the world, in countries where they have had equal opportunities, have won their way not only to great financial power, but to places of commanding influence in journalism, in the professions, and in business. They have retained always an acute interest in the welfare of their coreligionists throughout the world. Their religious training has inculcated in them the duty of charity to all—Jew and Gentile—and they have given unsparingly to aid their brethren in distress.

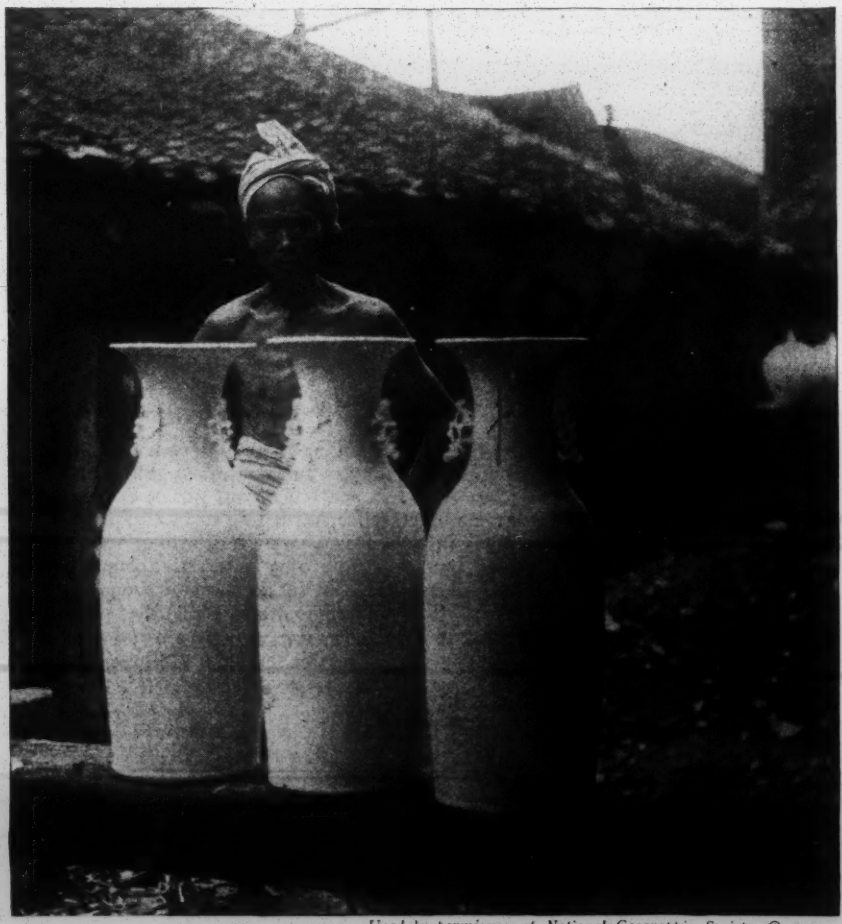
"The result of the war and the breaking up of Russia and the giving rein to the principle of self-determination of racial units have created a number of independent European States in central and eastern Europe. Of these, the Baltic provinces and Poland, as well as the Czechoslovak State and the Jugo-Slav State, have many Jewish citizens. In addition to this, the Greater Rumania is another State which has many Jewish citizens.

"The German treaty specifically provides that the five great powers shall make future treaties with Poland and with the Czechoslovak State securing the religious liberties of the people who constitute a minority in those States."

Bulletin No. 4, April 25, 1921

In the vicinity of this city was fought the famous Battle of Freiburg on the 3d, 5th and 10th of August, 1644, in which the French, under the Great Condé, Enghien, and the almost equally distinguished General Turenne, were defeated by General Mercy, who was compelled, in the end, to retire, however, resulting in the French conquest of the Rhine valley from Basel to Coblenz.

In one of the public squares of Freiburg stands a monument to the memory of Berthold Schwarz, who, according to tradition, invented gunpowder in this city in 1259.



Used by permission of National Geographic Society, © 1921

A POTTER AND HIS UNFINISHED WARE

Almost large enough to have served as the jars in which Ali Baba's Forty Thieves concealed themselves! Those jars of "Arabian Nights" fame might have been made in Ching-teh-chen, for China's ancient porcelain center was manufacturing such wares as early as 220 A. D.